City of Santa Barbara
Annual Water Quality Report

June 2018

Water Supply Update
Drought Continues to Persist in Santa Barbara

The City of Santa Barbara is in its seventh year of a persistent drought. Fortunately, with careful water planning and prudent direction from City Council, the City has a diverse water portfolio that will meet water customers' demands through 2020. Our drinking water supplies include surface water from Lake Cachuma and Gibraltar Reservoir; state water that is conveyed through Lake Cachuma; groundwater; and the Charles E. Meyer Desalination Plant, which began distributing drinking water in May 2017.

While Santa Barbara received some rain over the past winter and spring, it only amounted to 50% of normal annual rainfall, and Lake Cachuma remains at 40% of its capacity. Additionally, Gibraltar Reservoir has been impacted by ash and debris from the Thomas Fire, and after several years of prolonged groundwater pumping, there are limited groundwater reserves.

With the current drought, our water customers have done an excellent job of cutting back on their water use, at times exceeding our conservation goal of 30%, which has helped to preserve our available water supplies. Recent annual city-wide water demands have consistently been below 10,000 acre-feet per year. This matches the City's water usage in 1958, when the population was only half of what it is today.

The City's desalination plant is permitted to produce up to 10,000 acre-feet per year (AFY), but is currently built to a capacity of 3,125 AFY, which is approximately 30% of the community's current annual water demands. If water supply conditions worsen, the City is positioned to consider expanding the plant to ensure there are adequate water supplies to continue to meet the community's water demands.

Water customers are being asked to continue their water conservation efforts. The City's Water Conservation Program offers free Water Checkups for efficiency recommendations as well as rebates, garden classes, instructional videos, and more. For more information, visit **www.SantaBarbaraCA.gov/WaterWise** or call **(805) 564-5460**.

Lake Cachuma, the City's primary surface water supply, is currently at 40% of its capacity.

Photo: Santa Barbara County Public Works

Drinking Water Treatment Regulations

Most of the City's drinking water comes from Lake Cachuma, Gibraltar Reservoir, and the City's Charles E. Meyer Desalination Plant. A portion of the City's water also comes from groundwater sources. As water travels over land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in the water source include:

- Microbial contaminants such as bacteria and viruses that may come from wildlife or human activity.
- Inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals that can be naturally occurring or result from human activities.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water run-off, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are by-products of industrial processes, petroleum production and use, or septic systems and agricultural applications.

To ensure safe drinking water, federal and state regulations limit the amount of certain contaminants in public water systems. Regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water to provide protection for public health.

In 2017, the City of Santa Barbara's water met all EPA and state drinking water health standards. Before distribution, all of the drinking water from our surface water sources is treated at the Cater Water Treatment Plant or the Charles E. Meyer Desalination Plant. The groundwater is treated at the Ortega Groundwater Treatment Plant or at the well-site.

Special Info Available

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly people, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/ Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

Safe Drinking Water Hotline and Website

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the *USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline* at 1-800-426-4791 or visiting their website at www.EPA.gov/SafeWater.

The Santa Ynez River is one of the largest rivers on the Central Coast of California and has three reservoirs.

The City's highest nitrate level in 2017 was 7.1 mg/L. Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

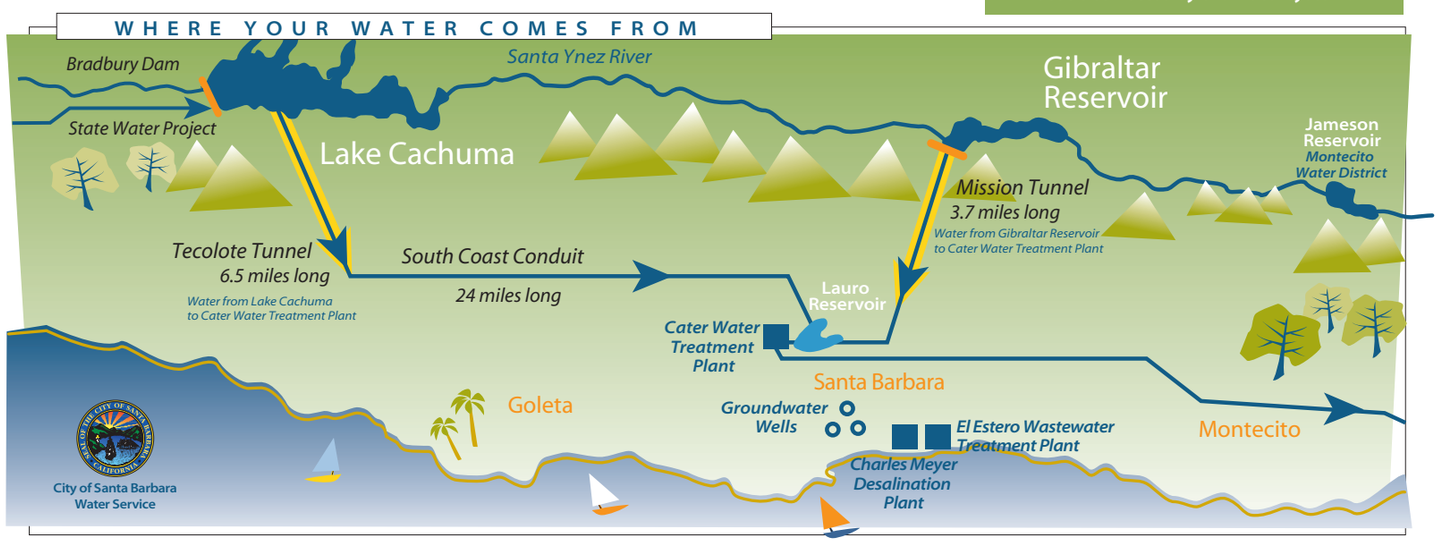
Limited Potential for Contamination

The City has evaluated the vulnerability of its water supplies. Gibraltar Reservoir's remote location and restricted access limits its opportunities for contamination. Water contact activities at Lake Cachuma are prohibited. The Desalination Plant uses advanced treatment technologies. City groundwater supplies are located deep beneath the surface. Nonetheless, contaminants from sources such as gas stations and dry cleaners could potentially reach City water supplies. All water sources are carefully monitored to ensure pollutants are absent at levels exceeding state and federal standards. For more information, call 805-568-1008.

Lead in Plumbing

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City has no lead service lines in the water distribution system. The City is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in private plumbing components. The City's water lead and copper samples are at low levels. However, if your water has been sitting in your pipes for a number of days, you can minimize lead exposure before using the water for drinking or cooking by flushing your tap for 30 seconds. Additionally, if you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791, or www.EPA.gov/SafeWater/Lead.

To ensure the delivery of quality drinking water that is free of harmful bacteria, water quality tests are performed weekly at our 36 sample stations located throughout the water system. The results are submitted monthly to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water. All water systems are required to comply with both the State Total Coliform Rule and the Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule. The new federal rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbials (i.e., total coliform and E. coli bacteria). The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection as the new rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these must be corrected by the water system.



UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS MONITORING (UCMR3)

List 1 Contaminants	MCL	PHG	System Wide Average	System Wide Range
Chromium, Total (µg/L)	NA	NA	0.54	ND - 1.7
Molybdenum (µg/L)	NA	NA	6.3	ND - 11
Strontium (µg/L)	NA	NA	1045	670 - 1900
Vanadium (µg/L)	NA	NA	1.7	ND - 4.0
Chromium 6 (Hexavalent Chrmoium) (µg/L)	NA	NA	0.49	ND - 1.8
Chlorate (µg/L)	NA	NA	253	72 - 410
1,4-Dioxane (µg/L)	NA	NA	0.024	ND - 0.11
1,1-Dichloroethane (ng/L)	NA	NA	31	ND - 130
Chloromethane (ng/L)	NA	NA	31	ND - 250

About the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3

The UCMR3 requires public water systems like the City of Santa Barbara to monitor for 28 chemical contaminants for at least a 12-month period between January 2013 and December 2015. Two types of monitoring will be conducted:

- Assessment Monitoring uses common analytical method technologies used by drinking water laboratories. For UCMR3, the City will monitor for 21 contaminants using this method.
- Screening Survey Monitoring uses specialized analytical method technologies not as commonly used by drinking water laboratories. The City is required to monitor for 7 contaminants using this method.

Why was the UCMR Program developed?

The UCMR Program was developed in coordination with the Contaminant Candidate List (CCL). The CCL is a list of contaminants that are not regulated by the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWR), are known or anticipated to occur at public water systems, and may warrant regulation under the SDWA. Data collected through the UCMR are stored in the National Contaminant Occurrence Database (NCOD) to support analysis and review of contaminant occurrence, to guide the CCL selection process, and to help determine whether to regulate a contaminant in the interest of protecting public health.

How were the contaminants for the UCMR3 selected?

The EPA reviewed contaminants that had been targeted through existing prioritization processes, including previous UCMR contaminants and the CCL. Additional contaminants were identified based on current research on occurrence and health-effect risk factors. Pesticides that were not registered for use in the United States, contaminants that did not have an analytical reference standard, and contaminants whose analytical methods were not ready for use were removed from the list. The EPA further prioritized the remaining contaminants based on more extensive health-effects evaluations by the Office of Science and Technology in the EPA Office of Water. These procedures for evaluating health effects support the ranking of contaminants for future CCLs. The UCMR benefits the environment and public health by providing the EPA and other interested parties with scientifically valid data about the presence of these contaminants in drinking water. This allows the EPA and public water systems to assess whether the population is being exposed and to quantify the level of exposure. This data is one of several primary sources of occurrence and exposure information used by the EPA to develop regulatory decisions for emerging contaminants.

UCMR3: As required by the EPA, the City's UCMR3 data reflects all detected contaminants from **March 2014 through July 2015.** The State Board recommends systems to report the data for 5 years.

For more information, visit the EPA Web site at: ***http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/rulesregs/sdwa/ucmr/ucmr3/index.cfm or call 202-564-3750, TTY 711.***

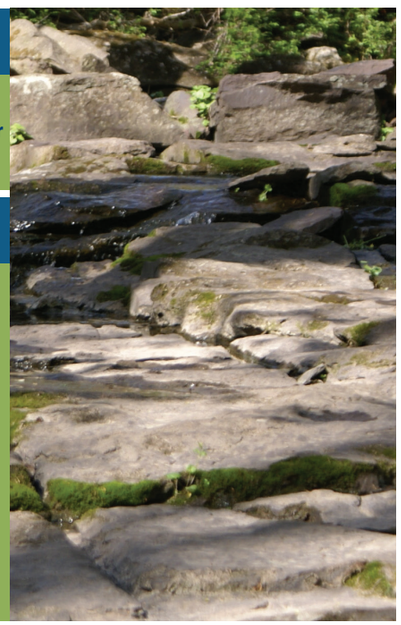
Cryptosporidium: **Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in our source water and/or finished water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people, infants and small children, and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.**

Your Water Softener Setting

Groundwater: 22-41 grains/gallon Surface Water: 16-27 grains/gallon
Desal Water: 1-2 grains/gallon 1 grain/gallon = 17.1 milligrams per liter
Desal water distribution map: SantaBarbaraCA.gov/Desal

Radon

Radon is a radioactive gas that you cannot see, taste, or smell that is found throughout the United States. It occurs naturally in certain rock formations. As a result, radon can be found in Santa Barbara's groundwater. Groundwater is a small part (<10%) of the City's total water supply. Radon has not been detected in the City's surface water. Radon can enter homes through cracks or holes in foundations and floors. Radon can also get indoors when released from tap water. Test your home if you are concerned about radon. Testing is inexpensive and easy. For additional information call your State radon program 1-800-745-7236, the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791, or the National Safety Council Radon Hotline, 1-800-SOS-RADON.



2017 City Drinking Water Quality Report

Definitions

Public Health Goal (PHG)
The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)
The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)
The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)
The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)
The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Regulatory Action Level (AL)
The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT)
A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in drinking water.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS)
MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS)
MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of drinking water. Contaminants with SDWS do not affect the health at MCL levels.

Notification Level (NL)
Notification levels are health-based levels established by CDPH for chemicals in drinking water that lack MCLs.

Legend

mg/L:	milligrams per liter (parts per million)
µg/L:	micrograms per liter (parts per billion)
µmhos/cm:	micromhos per centimeter
pCi/L:	picoCuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ND:	Not Detected at testing limit
NA:	Not Applicable
NTU:	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
DBP:	Disinfection Byproducts
TOC:	Total Organic Carbon
LRAA:	Locational Running Annual Average
ng/L:	nanograms per liter (parts per trillion)

PRIMARY STANDARDS

Regulated Contaminants with Primary MCLs or MRDLs

	MCL	PHG	Highest % of Positives / Highest Single Measurement				Major Sources in Drinking Water
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform Bacteria	5% of monthly samples test positive	MCLG, 0	0.06%				Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU)	TT = 1 NTU TT = 95% of samples ≤0.3 NTU	NA	Highest Single Measurement 0.10		Samples ≤0.3 NTU 100%		Natural river sediment/soil runoff
Lead/Copper Rule			90th % Value	# of Sites Sampled	# of Sites Exceeding AL	# of Schools Requesting Lead	
Copper (mg/L)	AL, 1.3	0.3	0.52	31	0	--	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (µg/L)	AL, 15	0.2	3.2	31	0	2	
Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors			System Wide Average		System Wide Range		
Total Trihalomethanes (µg/L)	LRAA, 80	NA	Highest LRAA, 52		30 - 70		Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (µg/L)	LRAA, 60	NA	Highest LRAA, 9.9		3.3 - 18		Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Disinfectant - Chlorine as Cl_2 (mg/L)	MRDL, 4.0	MRDLG, 4.0	0.63		ND - 1.81		Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
	MCL	**PHG**	**Surface Water Average**	**Surface Water Range**	**Groundwater Average**	**Groundwater Range**	
Bromate (µg/L)	10	0.1	3.0	1.4 - 5.4	NA	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Control of DBP Precursors - TOC (mg/L)	TT	NA	4.03	ND - 5.34	NA	NA	Organic Carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, it provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts
Radioactive Contaminants							
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	15	MCLG, 0	ND	NA	2.18	ND - 4.8	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	1.0	NA	2.5	ND - 7.7	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Aluminum (mg/L)	1	0.6	0.2	ND - 0.8	ND	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (µg/L)	10	0.004	2.3	ND - 4.5	ND	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	2.0	1	0.34	ND - 0.53	0.41	0.33 - 0.56	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories
Nitrate as N (mg/L)	10	10	0.19	ND - 0.71	2.4	ND - 7.1	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from fertilizer use

SECONDARY STANDARDS

Aesthetic Standards Established By the State of California, Department of Public Health. No adverse health effects from exceedance of standards.

Regulated Contaminants with Secondary MCLs

	MCL	PHG	Surface Water Average	Surface Water Range	Groundwater Average	Groundwater Range	
Color (Units)	15	NA	19	ND - 26	ND	NA	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Copper (mg/L)	1.0	NA	0.08	ND - 0.13	2.4	2.2 - 2.6	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Iron (µg/L)	300	NA	68	ND - 130	84	ND - 129	Leaching from natural deposits
Manganese (µg/L)	50	NA	17	ND -39	72	ND - 202	Naturally-occurring organic materials; causes discoloration of water
Threshold Odor Number at 60 °C (units)	3	NA	11	2 - 20	2	1 - 2	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity, Laboratory (NTU)	5	NA	1.7	0.37 - 2.60	0.47	0.11 - 1.7	Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	1000	NA	590	210 - 752	915	620 - 1200	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µmhos/cm)	1600	NA	857	400 - 1052	1445	950 - 1900	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (mg/L)	500	NA	64.7	19.2 - 187	175	49 - 330	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	500	NA	218	1.5 - 407	186	130 - 280	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits

CONTAMINANTS WITH NO MCLs

i.e. Unregulated Contaminants

Boron (mg/L)	NL,1	NA	0.54	NA	0.11	0.08 - 0.16	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.
Hexavalent chromium, Cr VI (µg/L)	NA	NA	0.027	NA	0.66	0.23 - 1.20	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
Additional Constituents							
pH (units)	NA	NA	7.82	7.32 - 8.14	6.98	6.81 - 7.24	
Total Hardness as $CaCO_3$ (mg/L)	NA	NA	315	54 - 470	553	380 - 700	
Total Alkalinity as $CaCO_3$ (mg/L)	NA	NA	170	33 - 191	220	130 - 310	
Calcium (mg/L)	NA	NA	77.4	20 - 106	136	98.0 - 160	
Magnesium (mg/L)	NA	NA	33	1 - 47	52	32 - 74	
Sodium (mg/L)	NA	NA	59	48 - 83	84	53 - 130	
Potassium (mg/L)	NA	NA	3.9	3 - 4.6	1.5	1.0 - 1.8	
Radon 222 (pCi/L)	NA	NA	ND	NA	628	460 - 930	
Uranium (µg/L))	NA	NA	1.1	ND - 1.5	1.7	ND - 5.2	
Cryptosporidium (oocysts/L)	TT	NA	0.027	ND - 0.54	NA	NA	

Note: Listed in the tables are substances detected in the City's drinking water. Not listed are more than **139** regulated and unregulated substances that were below the laboratory detection level.

The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of the these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. All data presented in the table above are from 2017, except for the following: Radioactive contaminants for surface water are from 2014. Uranium for surface water is from 2014 and 2017. Radon 222 for surface water is from 2012. Radon 222, hexavalent chromium and Boron for groundwater are from 2012. Radioactive contaminants for groundwater are from 2016 . Uranium for groundwater is from 2014. Boron for Surface water is from 2016 and 2017.

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Get the latest on the drought and Santa Barbara's drinking water.

The City distributes this Annual Water Quality Report, a summary of last year's water quality information, to customers as required by state and federal regulation.

Keep Saving Water, Santa Barbara

- **Receive a free Water Checkup appointment for your home or business.**
- **Reduce landscape watering as much as possible and check for irrigation leaks.**
- **Landscape rebate available for water-wise plants, irrigation equipment, graywater systems, mulch and more. Pre-inspection is required before work is done.**
- **Rebate available for high efficiency washing machines.**

For more information, visit SantaBarbaraCA.gov/WaterWise or call 805-564-5460.

En Español

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Si usted tiene preguntas acerca del agua de la ciudad, por favor llame a Jessica Ramirez-Duran a la oficina de Recursos del Agua, al teléfono 805-564-5413.

For More Information

For questions on water quality, call the Water Resources Laboratory at 805-568-1008.

For questions on the City's water system, call 805-564-5387.

The City of Santa Barbara Water Commissioners meets at 9:00 am on the third Thursday of each month. Water Commission meetings are open to the public and are usually held in the David Gebhard Public Meeting Room at 630 Garden Street. For more information on the Water Commission, visit SantaBarbaraCA.gov/WC

Let's Save Together
waterwise
City of Santa Barbara

SantaBarbaraCA.gov/Water

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